Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

From the Sunday Dispatch.

A DREAM.

BY WALTER.

I dreampt that I was courting—
Oh, what a merry dream!
I told her that I loved her,
And she confessed the same;
My arm was wound around her;
My lips to her's were pressed;
And notes of brightest tissue
Were swelling in my breast.

I dreampt that I was married—
Oh what a happy dream!
My bride was fair and lovely
As sunlights brightest beam;
Her lips were red as cheeries;
Her bosom white as snow;
And as she spoke her rapture
Her voice was soft and low.

I dreampt I was a father—
Oh, what a funny dream!
My children round me gather,
Their eyes with pleasure gleam;
Their merry gleesome prattle
Falls sweetly on my ear:
I love to watch their gambols,
For they are very dear.

'Tis past—my vision's ended—
'Twas nothing but a dream;
These slumbering mid-night fancies,
How life-like do they seem!
The morning sun arising,
They vanish one by one,
And I awake disheartened
To find myself alone.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 27, 1855.

HENRY CLAY'S SON REPUDIATES THE Know-Nothings!

A son of Henry Clay, at present the proprietor of the old family mansion, has been taking the stump against the new "American" organization. The *Kentucky Statesman* says that a great interest was manifested to hear the first political speech of the son of as renowned an orator as Henry Clay, and a very large concourse of citizens attended the meeting. The speech is given as follows:

The next gentleman who took the stand was Mr. James B. Clay, who, as we have already remarked, is the son of the great statesman, and has succeeded to the paternal estate of Ashland.

Mr. Clay said that this was his first effort at a public speech, and nothing less than the profound interest which he felt in the great questions at issue, could induce him to appear on this occasion. Never before had such extraordinary, such alarming, such novel questions been presented for the political consideration of the American people. His apprehensions were aroused in view of them, and he sometimes trembled for the fate of the country. The idea that this government was to be taken into the keeping of a secret, political, oath-bound organization, which set up unconstitutional test-oaths, and the members of which were bound to each other by the most terrible obligations, was to him most alarming, and should, in his judgment, arouse the apprehensions of every patriotic man in the whole country.

Mr. Clay denied that the platform put forth by the late Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia, was the real platform of the party—party did I call them, said he: no, they are not a party in any proper acceptation of the term. Parties have, heretofore, been open, public and above board; but this is a secret, oath-bound, political organization, which is seeking after the political power of the country, by ways and means unknown to the law and in palpable disregard of the long established usages of the people and the history of the Government. It sought political power, not by open and fair means, but by secret plottings, cabalistic pass-words, by signs and grips, unknown to the people at large, and in palpable violation of the whole spirit and genius of the Government.

No, said he, the true platform of this extraordinary organization is to be found in their oaths and ritual. There were to be found the things which they were sworn to do and to carry out; and looking into these oaths and the ritual, he found that their objects were to strike at the citizens of foreign birth, at the immigration from other countries, to disfranchise, degrade and disgrace them, by depriving them not only of the right to Americanize themselves, but by cutting them off from the rights of hospitality and humanity. They also sought to disfranchise and degrade another class of our citizens, whether native born or foreign, on account of their religious opinions, in plain violation of the Constitution of the country, and regardless of the plainest dictates of justice and humanity.

Mr. Clay said that, rather than submit any extended remarks of his own on these subjects, he had chosen to collate the expressed and authentic opinions of the old fathers of the republic; and he read extensively from the writings of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison, of Jackson, of Quincy and others.

He concluded his happy effort by saying that, though the old Whig party, with which he had always acted, was broken and dispersed, yet he appeared there as one of the old rear guard of that once powerful and great party; and in that capacity he protested against this new secret organization, as fraught with danger to his country and its liberties; and he called upon all the old liners of the Whig party to join him in the protest.

From the Presbyterian Critic.

THE AMERICAN PARTY.

There is no demand whatever, for a great national movement against the Catholic church. The recent excitement in the country has been, in the main, the result of a corrupt movement of unprincipled politicians, to excite the Protestant feeling, and to ride into power upon the tide. They have run foul of the great maxim, which they have so conspicuously set forward among their principles, as if for the purpose of exposing the profligacy of the whole movement, by violating in practice what they practice in theory. It is absurd to deny, that making the mere religious sentiments of a man, the reason for refusing to vote for him, is a violation of the great principle of religious liberty. It is allowing a principle of discriminating the political aspect of a vote to be sound and just; which would be wicked and unprincipled, if embodied in a law. If our neighbors make their dislike to our Presbyterian sentiments, the ground of their refusing to vote for us, it is perfectly useless to disguise, that we are under political responsibility for religious opinions—that quoad hoc, we are suffering for them. The objectionable feature in this view of the case is, making religious opinion unattended by any viciousness of action growing out of it, a ground for an universal discrimination in political affairs, affecting permanently large masses of citizens. This is our first and great objection to the American or Know-Nothing party: it is violating the very principle of religious liberty, which it professes to conserve; and has adopted a construction of that principle which strips it of all practical force, leaving it a dead letter in the statute book, and abandoning its control over the political action of the people.

We object again to a political movement against the Catholic church, because there is no necessity for it, provided the people of this country will properly employ the legitimate agencies of opposition which are in their power. The simple and sufficient condition of the preservation of the republic from the arts of Romanism is the full and efficient support of the Protestant church—the complete and animated maintenance of the domestic missionary enterprises of the various Protestant denomnations. This is the great conservative element of our political system: sustain and vivify it with the vigorous energy which it ought to possess, and it need not be feared that any of the great social or political interests that are conditioned upon it, will ever come to harm. It is the only—not less than the only legitimate power which can be effectively employed to restrain Popery, and maintain the institutions of our government.—All persecution, no matter how disguised in form or limited in extent, will inure to the benefit of the body enduring it. The policy then of restraining Popery by political disabilities inflicted upon the individual Catholic, is suicidal in the extreme. It will concentrate and intensify the attachment of its members, and render them more and more unapproachable by Protestant instruction. It will create sympathy, and thus open wide the door to proselytism, and it will put the church in an attitude far more attractive, as the victim of an unjustifiable crusade, than it is at all entitled to assume from its intrinsic charms. How long is the world to be learning the lesson and never coming to the knowledge of the truth, that all means but reason and love to affect the opinions of men, only result in strengthening attachment to their original convictions! The principle of this opposition to Popery is vicious, and the more completely it is carried into effect, the more disastrous will be the result. The more complete the political victory over Popery, the more it will be benefitted. The only effective—as it is the only lawful, general and permanent agency of opposition to the Popish church—is the true Protestant church of Christ under its various forms.—We have no right to complain of the inefficiency of the means until we have employed it fully, and tested all its capacities. Let the people of the United States double their support of the great domestic missionary work, and they may safely abandon all political agitations against the Catholic church.

We object again to the American party, that it is condensing the Catholic and foreign element in our population into a political body, distinct from the mass of our citizens, armed with all their power to do mischief, and animated by all that hostility which is natural to men suffering under an ostracism of their religion and birth, and provoked by an attempt to diminish their full equality with other citizens.—Now what does Know-Nothingism propose to do for the remedy of this evil which it has created? It only proposes to render the Catholic and foreign citizens ineligible to office. It leaves them the power to vote, and the right of unlimited emigration in the future—the two great means of mischief, if they are pleased to use them. There can be no remedy for the Pope's control over the Catholic vote, except in taking away the elective franchise altogether. Now, it is, to say the least of it, the most manly and honest policy to prohibit the entry of a Catholic and a foreigner altogether, into the country, and to the rights of citizenship, rather than invite them to come and then begin to annoy them by a whole series of political disabilities, which are assumed to be essential to a defence against them. Indeed, the inference of the Know-Nothing creed, on both the issues it has raised, is a logical and a practical blunder from its own premises. It assumes in the strongest sense of an existing fact, not as a logical inference from the Catholic creed, the absolute incompatibility of the Catholic Church and the free institutions of this Country. This is its premise; its inference is, to render the individual Catholic ineligible to office; the true inference from the premise as they construe it is, that the Catholic church ought not to be tolerated at all. On the other issue, the premise is, that the foreign element in our population is dangerous to the government: the inference is, the reduction of a part of the rights of citizenship—the ineligibility to office, in the foreigners already here, and an extension of the term of naturalization. The true inference is, the prohibition of all emigration for the future, and the avoidance of everything that would exasparate the foreign element already in the midst of us: the careful observance of everything which would tend to strengthen their attachment to the institutions of the country.—These are the results which logically issue from the premises of the Know-Nothing creed, and which they are logically required to assume.

But they dare not do it: the measure they propose to adopt—the exclusion from office—is ridiculously incomplete as a practical expedient: it is a most impotent and lame conclusion, as a logical inference. It is absolutely necessary, either to cease this political crusade against large masses of our people, or to make it effectual to accomplish, not only the ends it holds in view, but to prevent the incidental evils the effort at reform has created in its progress. Nothing short of a far more effective diminution of the common rights of citizenship than has yet dared to assume the shape of a public proposition, will meet the ends which the American party are seeking to accomplish. It is absurd to admit large classes of men to all the common rights of citizenship, except one, and that by no means the most important one. If there is a reason why they should be deprived of one they should be deprived of all. If it is right to allow them to vote, it is right to allow them to be voted for; the one right is almost, if not altogether, the correlative of the other. Any argument which would prove a man disqualified for office would prove him disqualified to vote. There may be special reasons why particular offices, involving the representation of the national character, as well as the national policy, should be exclusively occupied by native-born citizens; but this is very different in nature, and proceeds upon a wholly different principle of political wisdom, from the universal declaration of ineligibility to all office among large masses of citizens. That eligibility, attaches as an incident, or inheres among the mass of the common rights of citizenship; and it is absurd to admit the citizenship in general, and deny this single capacity which it involves. This principle of action involves the explanation of the difficulty raised by the writer in the Critic for May, in relation to the eligibility of the Chinese or a Mohammedan. This question will be settled by the settlement of a previous question, and that is, whether large masses of such persons, pagans and polygamists, are to be admitted at all to the permanent and general participation in the rights of citizenship in a Christian country?

It is on this question, the great Mormon issue, now ripening for trial, will be determined in a few years. Conceding this issue as determined in the affimative, all minor questions, such as eligibilty to office, and propriety of voting such persons into office, are settled: it is absurd to question the ordinary propriety of allowing by vote, what is allowable by law. The whole question, as a general proposition, is determined by the permanent admission of large masses of persons in view, to the common rights of citizenship. It is one thing to allow specific privileges to individual foreigners residing on our soil, for specific purposes: but it is altogether another, to disfranchise in part, and by a principle designed to be permanent, immense masses of men already permanently a part of the population, and so recognized. We insist, therefore, that the whole movement must retrace its progress, or go forward: it is unwise in the extreme to leave all their power for mischief in their hands, resulting in part from their simple existence in the country as a part of its population, and, in part from the privileges which are still to be left them—and then exasperate them to use it, by attempting to reduce their full political equality with citizens of other birth and other religious opinions.

We object in the last place, and with deep severity of conviction, to the principles of organization adopted by the American or know-nothing party, and to some of the particular features which they have embodied in their order. If ever any principle was at war with the very foundation of the American republic, it is the principle of a secret, oath-bound organization of political parties. It is unnecessary, dangerous, hostile to the fundamental maxims of republican liberty, and, in its existing aspect, demoralizing in a high degree. It strikes a blow at that great fundamental maxim of the government—the intelligence of the people—an essential element of republican liberty.—What matters it how much intelligence the people may have, if political men will conceal from them the elements upon which to employ that intelligence, in the foundation of an opinion and the adoption of a policy. The duties of a man are correlative. If it is the duty of the people to require knowledge of any party claiming their suffrages, before they endorse them, it is the duty of that party to give it.—No party has the right to retire into the dark, bind itself to secrecy under oath, unfold what they please and conceal what they please from the people; nor have the people the shadow of a moral right to give their sanction to that, of the propriety of which, they are not informed.

Moreover this principle of organization will prove utterly subversive of the Constitution of the United States, by placing the legislation of Congress in the hands of an irresponsible association of its members; in a body totally unknown to the Constitution, distinct from Congress itself, existing within but independent of, and independent of all responsibility to, any public or recognized law. The Congressional council, itself at war with the Constitution, will be under the control of the National council; and the result will be, that the Congress of the United States will become, under the full success of Know Nothing principles, a mere registry of decrees to a body in the heart of the country, unknown to the constitution—existing, no one can tell where—aiming at no one can tell what. It is a principle of party organization, which, by demanding the unlimited submission of the minority to the majority, annihilates the balance-power of a Parlimentary opposition, and all the advantages that belong to it. It extinguishes the personal independence of the voter, destroys the jurisdiction of conscience over the political conduct, and makes it a condition to the preservation of his integrity, if a voter should happen to scruple a measure or a man proposed by the order, that he absolutely abandon the party altogether.

Lastly: if this principle of secrecy and obligation under oath is legitimate for one party, it is legitimate for all; every party may adopt it; the "sag-nicht" clubs of the foreigners of the West are wholly justified; and the whole political destinies of the country may be controled by secret, oath-bound organizations—a hybrid mixture of Masonary and a political caucus, with all good in either spoiled by the conjunction. Can any man in this nation contemplate such a prospect—the legitimate result of the principle of organization adopted by the know-nothing party—without emotions of alarm amounting to terror? It is a principle, legitimate in a condition of society where the lives of men are dependent upon the fidelity of their political associates; it is utterly abominable in any other. Yet the accomplished writer in the Critic, for May, would place such a principle, in point of political morality, on the same footing with the vote by ballot!

We have only to add, that if the Nationality, the Federal Union and the Protestant Civilization of this county, are dependent upon the conservatism of this new political combination, its past acts indicate most fearfully that gloomy times are ahead.

Remarks of Gen. Cass at Detroit on the FOURTH.

My Fellow-Citizens:—If the birth day of a warrior or statesman, distinguished for eminent services, is celebrated with demonstrations of public rejoicing, surely the birth-day of a Republic ought not to be forgotten. This day seventy-nine years ago, a feeble confederation of thirteen remote and almost unknown colonies, shut in between the mountains and the ocean, containing scarcely 3,000,000 of people, decreed their seperation from the mightiest power on the face of the globe, and asserted their right, both by deeds and words, to enter as an independent member, into the family of nations—by deeds of patriotism and valor, whose memory will never die, and by words of wisdom and power, whose truth can never be gainsayed, and which are embodied in that renowned declaration of principles and purposes you have just heard read, and which to-day, everywhere find listening ears and responsive hearts throughout the vast congregations of American citizens.—It is the table of our political law, not written upon stone, but inscribed in characters of living light upon the memory and the understanding of a great people, who proclaimed it in their weakness, and maintain it in their strength.

And now those seventy-nine years have passed away—years of strange vicissitude in human affairs, both in the old world and the new; and this returning anniversary finds the feeble confederation a great Republican Empire, numbering nearly thirty millions of people, with nothing to trouble them but themselves, and with nothing to fear but the just judgment of God.—An empire, stretching across the continent, from the coasts that look upon Europe to the shores of the ocean of the West which separates us from the time-worn kingdoms of China and Japan, and extending almost from the northern tropic to the Artic circle: and with all the elements of power and prosperity in full operation, such as no nation ever possessed before, and whose magnificent results, while they startle the imagination, are far beyond the reach of human sagacity to estimate. And through these immense regions free institutions rule both rulers and people, and exert their benign influence, like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.—The Government is founded upon the will of all, administered by the power of all, protecting the rights of all, while all have equal access to its honors and its rewards. Never, in the long history of man, since the dispersion of the human family upon the plains of Shinar, never was such a system of self-government before committed to any people. And if we would only realize its value, and the inestimable privileges it secures: if we would compare our lot with that of any other country, not in a spirit of ostentatious rivalry, but of truth and thankfulness, we should be far better and wiser than we are.

We *have waxed fat*, and prosperity has made us presumptuous. And like the Jews of old, our predecessors in national ingratitude, we are forever murmuring when we should be blessing, and complaining when we should be enjoying. Let us survey the other nations of the earth and learn contentment and humility.

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For two thirds of a century, this government of freedom and law has secured to its people, individually and collectively, a greater measure of prosperity and happiness than was ever before meted out by the political institutions to the descendants of Adam. It has protected me and mine from external aggression and internal violence; and by its noble equality, joined to the undeserved favor of my fellow-citizens it has opened to me positions of public honor and confidence, to which the circumstances of my youth gave me no right to look forward, and which my brightest day-dreams, that sometimes came to soften the harsh realities of frontier struggle, never even presented to my imagination; and what it has done for me, it has offered to all.—Well then may I be proud to acknowledge the hold it possesses upon my gratitude and affection, and with the intensity of the feeling of attachment with which I treasure it in my heart. My personal interest in it, indeed, is fast passing away. Of that I am sufficiently warned by the long period during which I have secured its protection. But I pray not the less earnestly for its preservation, for when, in the providence of God, my connection with it shall be dissolved, with the dissolution of all earthly ties, I can leave to those who are dearest to me no legacy more precious than their share in its enjoyment.

The Latest Snake Story.

The Concord (N. H.) *Patriot* gives the following, and as if conscious that few could be found to credit it, gives the assurance that it is true:

"Abut two weeks since, a little girl, near six years of age, named Collista Hill, of Gilmanton Centre, was searching for berries in the field, when her attention was arrested by a peculiar singing noise, and on looking up she perceived two large black snakes, one of which was in an erect attitude, and gazing fixedly upon her, accompanying its vibratory motions by, as she says, 'a most beautiful singing.' She first attempted to run, but found herself utterly incapable of doing so. She then looked at the snake until she became so pleased with it that she took it into her lap, and held it until she thought it asleep, and then fled to the house. For a number of days she visited the snake, unknown to her parents, who finally discovered her feeding it from her hands. She continued feeding it regularly every day, becoming more and more attached to it, until it would wind itself around her arms and neck, and even take food from her mouth. Finally she was prevailed upon to place it in a box, on condition that it should not be hurt, and in that it is still kept, except when being fed. Hundreds in the vicinity have been to see it, and it is the opinion of the medical men who have seen her, that she is completely fascinated, and that the death of the reptile would prove fatal to her. Her parents have had many tempting offers to permit her to be taken about and exhibited with the snake, but, though they are poor, they have sense enough to refuse all such offers. The snake is over four feet long."

The New Hampshire *Mirror* adds the following:

"The little girl was asked if she was not frightened when she saw the snake. She said she was terribly frightened; and when asked why she did not run, she said she tried but could not; she also tried to scream for her mother, but could nol speak a word. The idea is that she was paralyzed by the magnetic power of the snakes. The first time she remained with them a long time—could not tell how long. Afterwards daily she staid with them several hours, feeding them regularly. She said they liked sweet things best, and that she stole three cakes of maple sugar that her mother had laid away, and sweet gingerbread whenever she could, to give them. The big snake would try to drive the small one away from her when fed, and she cuffed him several times, and he returned the compliment by taking her fingers into his mouth several times, without doing much harm. Consequently she don't love this snake as much as she does the other one, though she is generally fond of him."

A House set on Fire—Six Persons Burned to Death.

Buffalo, July 16.—A most horrible calamity occurred in the town of Brant, this county, yesterday morning between the hours of one and two o'clock.

James Thompson, a farmer in good circumstances, was awakened by an alarm of fire, and discovered his house to be in flames, having been fired by an incendiary in three places.

Mr. Thompson, who is an aged gentleman, rushed up stairs immediately on discovering what was the matter, to alarm his daughters, when becoming overpowered by the smoke, he was unable to return, and himself, his three daughters—Julia, Mary, and Mrs. Carr, with the little children of the latter, perished in the flames.

The ages of the unfortunate young ladies ranged from 18 to 24 years. The rest of the inmates in the house, twelve in number, escaped, with much difficulty.

There is not the slightest doubt whatever of the fire being the work of an incendiary.

The most intense excitement prevails in regard to the affair.

The Recent Case of Lynching in Wisconsin.

Buffalo, July 16.—We have a full account of the hanging of the man Mayberry by a mob at Janesville, Wisconsin, last week. It appears that the prisoner had been found guilty by Judge Doolittle, but the law only prescribes imprisonment for life.

The sheriff undertook to remove the prisoner from the court house to the jail, but he with his posse had scarcely got out of the court house when the cry arose "hang him!" "hang him!"

The officers were then completely overpowered by the crowd, the prisoner seized, a rope placed around his neck, and notwitstanding his awful shrieks and prayers, they dragged him to a cluster of trees and hung him till dead.

A band of three hundred men had been organized to execute the deed. The greatest excitement pervaded Rock river for over one hundred miles.

Destructive Fire at Manchester, N. H. Loss of $350,000.

Manchester, N. H., July 16.—The Manchester Corporation Mill, No. was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday, together with its contents. The loss is estimated at $350,000. Five hundred persons are thrown out of employment. The insurance amounts to $100,000.

The same day twenty-two stores and dwellings were destroyed by fire, including Tatney's block. The loss is $100,000 with a partial insurance.

A Delicate way of Advertising for a Husband.—We extract from an English paper the following racy advertisement, which, considering it is from a young lady, comes to the point:

"Wanted—By a young lady, aged nineteen, of pleasing countenance, good figure, and agreeable manners, general information and varied accomplishments, who has studied everything, from the creation to crotchet, a situation in the family of a gentleman. She will take the head of the table, manage his household, scold his servants, nurse his babies, (when they arrive,) check his tradesmen's bills, accompany him to the theatre, cut the leaves of his new book, sew on his buttons, warm his slippers, and generally make his life happy. Apply in the first place, by letter, to Louisa Caroline, Linden Grove, and afterwards to papa, upon the premises. Wedding ring, No. 4, small."

From the Janesville (Wis.) Standard, July 11.

MURDERER LYNCHED IN WISCONSIN.

The trial of David F. Mayberry, for the murder of Andrew Alger, of Jefferson county, in this State has ended. The evidence of the case was closed on yesterday afternoon, and after the arguments of counsel and charge of the court, the jury retired to their room about six o'clock, when, after an absence of some fifteen minutes, they returned to the court with a verdict of guilty.

After the verdict of the jury was known, public indignation burst out, and evident signs of an interest on the part of the people without the Court House, to take the administration of justice in their own hands, became apparent.—Between eight hundred and a thousand people were assembled on the hill side. When the officers appeared with the prisoner, a rush was made for him—a noose was thrown by some one over his neck, but by the dexterous movement of his right hand it was cast off, and caught by one of the officers—when prisoner, officers, and crowd rushed upon a full run to the jail. The door of the jail was immediately closed and the officers stationed themselves at its front. Speeches were made against "mob law," but with little apparent effect. From 7 o'clock until 11 last night, demonstrations were made of an intent to break the jail and bring out the prisoner, but no serious attempt was made.

This morning, at eight o'clock, the prisoner was brought from the jail to the Court House, a distance of about ten rods, for the purpose of receiving his sentence. A larger concourse of people was assembled inside and out of the Court House than were present last evening, and the most intense excitement prevailed.

After the sentence was pronounced, a special police of about thirty of our citizens was summoned to assist the officers in re-conducting the prisoner to jail. In the meantime the crowd without was collecting and becoming more furious in their clamors for the prisoner.

Judge Doolittle came to the portico and made a very impressive address to the populace, remonstrating against the spirit which seemed to actuate them, and in favor of the supremacy of the laws. He was listened to respectfully, and at this juncture a more quiet spirit seemed to prevail. This was about 11 o'clock, A. M.—About 1 o'clock the crowd thinned out, and the officers deemed it a fitting time to proceed with the prisoner to the jail.

We were startled by the cry of "Hang him, hang him!" when, on stepping to the window, we saw the officers and prisoner coming toward the jail surrounded by the infuriated mob. A rush was made for the jail, the door of which was barricaded at once by the crowd, and the approach of the officers cut off. The officers—though resisting the populace with all the energy they possessed, and protecting the prisoner to the utmost of their power—were borne down and overpowered.

The prisoner was then almost alone; but he defended himself with superhuman strength.—He fought with the utmost desperation and possessing a most athletic physical frame, for some ten yards the crowd fell like chaff before him. A blow, however, with a bludgeon, from behind, felled him to the ground, and he was powerless. A rope was then passed round his neck, seized by the crowd, and a rush made down Court street. The prisoner, though dragging in the dust, caught the rope with his hands, and thus prevented strangulation at once. Arrived in front of our office, a desperate effort was again made by the officers and citizens to rescue him. The rope was cut three times by Mr. Orrin Gurnsey, who exhibited the most determined bravery in his behalf, but as often was thrust aside, and the rope re-adjusted.

At this time a scene almost indescribable was exhibited; a crowd of between three and four thousand persons was swayed to and fro. In the centre was the doomed prisoner lying on the ground—above him stood friends, begging and struggling for his life—while a far greater number were intent upon his death. This state of things lasted about ten minutes, and as we looked from our window the hope predominated that the friends of law and order might yet prevail. But it was a vain hope.

The fearful cry of "Hang him!" rose louder than before, and a rush with the prisoner was made to the cluster of trees on the public square, the rope readjusted upon his neck, the other end thrown over the limb of a tree, and for the first time in our life the horrible spectacle of a human being hanging by the neck until he was dead, met our view.

The circumstances which attended the murder of Alger were of the most aggravated kind.—It was a cold blooded and atrocious deed. It was unattended by a single mitigatory circumstance.

An Important Land Question Decided. It has been decided at the General Land office that, under the 5th section of the bounty land act of March 3d, 1855, land warrants issued under that act can be located on any of the public lands, which are subject to entry at private sale at either of the minimum or lower graduated prices *at the time such warrant or warrants may be presented for location*. Lands directed to be sold for the benefit of Indians are not so located.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 27, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

☞The Democracy of BEDFORD County will hold a

Grand Mass Meeting

in the Court-House in the Borough of Bedford on MONDAY EVENING of the approaching County Court for the purpose of nominating a Ticket to be supported at the next election, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to secure its triumphant success at the Polls. As there will be no amalgamation in the formation of this Ticket—no bowing of the knee to any principle not recognized in the creed of JEFFERSON, JACKSON, POLK and PIERCE, it is earnestly hoped that every man who still adheres to these glorious old land-marks will be present to give force and countenance to the proceedings. All who stand opposed to Know Nothingism—who repudiate the abominable acts of the late Legislature—and who desire, honestly, the triumph of DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES—are cordially invited to attend. A number of able speakers will be present to address the meeting.

☞RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS will preach in the Presbyterian Church of Bedford on next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock—and in the evening at early candle-light.

☞A Session of the Supreme Court will commence in Bedford on Monday the 13th inst. when all the Judges are expected to be present.

The First Page.

☞Our first page will be found highly interesting, containing, as it does, the Speech of Hon. JAMES B. CLAY, to which we alluded last week—an article from the Presbyterian Critic which must carry a conviction of its truth to the mind of every man that reads it—a Speech from the old Patriot, Gen. CASS—together with many other articles of interest.

☞Capt. JOHN M'CANLES, of Philadelphia, has been spending a few days at the Bedford Springs, and no man visits this place who meets with a more cordial reception. He is one of the most enterprizing members of the Broad Top Rail Road Company, and to his unremitting and valuable efforts the people of Bedford county are greatly indebted for the rapid progress which has been made in the erection of a work which will soon open up one of the most magnificent coal-fields in the United States. The Captain assures us that in a very few months the Locomotive, with its train of cars, will visit the inhabitants of Stoner-town!

SNAKE FASCINATION.

☞We publish to-day an account of a little girl, represented as beautiful and interesting, who is so completely under the fascination of a reptile hated by man and cursed of God that her very existence seems to be centred in its poisonous and clammy folds! When she sleeps, she coils herself up like a snake—and she and the snake are now on exhibition, a picture truly horrible and disgusting. Every body will admit that this association is as unnatural as it is revolting—yet it is not a whit more so, than that which unites some of the ministers and other professing Christians in close communion with infidels of the boldest cast in a secret oath-bound organization—and, shielded as they may consider themselves, their connection with Know Nothingism has rendered their position quite as revolting as that of the child in clinging to the embrace of a snake!—Singular infatuation!

BEDFORD COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

☞A meeting of the Bedford County Bible Society was held in the Lutheran Church of Bedford on last Monday evening—JOHN MOWER, Esq., President—and the Rev. F. BENEDICT, Vice President. Rev. Mr. TORRENCE, the General Agent of the Society, was present, and in a beautiful and impressive speech, communicated much valuable information to those present. He concluded by introducing to the Society Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, who delivered one of the most powerful and eloquent addresses we ever heard. We would like to give a sketch of his speech, but our pen is utterly incompetent to the task. Both Speakers alluded to the many *fears* recently expressed for the *safety* of the Bible—the great *professions* of love made for it—and yet it was evident from the *lives* of the most *clamorous* of this class of men that they would not care if all the Bibles in the land were gathered together and burned! Who does not know this to be true?

Gen. John W. Geary.

☞Our old and valued friend, Gen. JNO. W. GEARY, is among the visitors at the Bedford Springs, looking well as usual. He is a true specimen of a finished gentleman, and a reliable Democrat. As the commander of one of the Pennsylvania Regiments in Mexico, and as Postmaster, Mayor, and Chief Judge of the several courts of San Francisco, he has placed upon record a public character which will favorably compare with that of any other man of his years in the country. At present he is largly engaged in the manufacture of Iron. Within a few weeks past the General has disposed of Coal Lands and other property to the amount of about seventy-five thousand dollars. Few men have been more successful in acquiring wealth in a legitimate way. We hope he may long live to enjoy it.

THE JUG LAW.

☞ We do not see how it is possible for a *Temperance* man to defend the anti-License Jug Law, unless, indeed, his *motive* be to furnish every lover of Liquor with an *earthen* Jug, at a good profit, to carry his Parker from the tavern to his home! It was once said of His Excellency, Joseph Ritner, that, after eating the best part of a roast pig for dinner, and being inquired of by the servant what else he would be helped to, replied that he believed he would take another little *Hog*—and, when the Licenses are taken from the taverns on the first day of October next, those who are in the habit of drinking ardent spirits, will be heard to call for another little *Jug* instead of a gill, and this system Senator Jordan and his know-nothing brethren at Harrisburg have forced upon the people as a *Panacea for intemperance!* Now, as this "honorable" Senator seems so anxious for notoriety, could not his friends prevail upon him to *publish* his views upon the JUG Law, especially as the measure owes its vitality to his vote!

SPURNING THEIR SUPPORT.—Messrs. Isaac Mitchell, Dem., John H. Wells, Whig, and Job Throckmorton, Dem., who have been nominated, by the Know-Nothings of Greene County, for the respective offices of Sheriff, District Attorney, and Auditor, have come out and most emphatically declined the nomination, repudiating all contact or association with such a crew. Mr. Throckmorton, in his card, says: "I cannot consent that my name shall be used for an experiment, at my expense of character, by any rotten and disconcerted party."

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

☞Until within a few days past, the Philadelphia *News* has been the most wild, rabid, and reckless Know Nothing paper in the State—its sun rose and set in its admiration of the Order—it could see no end to its existence and its power—it applauded its every act, even the burning of the ballot boxes in Cincinnati—it rejoiced over the spread of bigotry and intolerance, and the desecration of the Constitution—it acknowledged itself the mere retailer of the midnight plottings of "Sam"—but now behold the change that has come over the spirit of its dream.—In this SAME paper of last Thursday, we find an editorial from which we make the following extraordinary extract, which cannot fail to excite especial attention. The News begins to see day light—in other words the breaking up of Lodges all over the country, and the renunciations daily taking place seems to have awakened the editor to a full knowledge of the hopeless degradation into which the late Whig party has sunk, as an organization, by uniting itself, through the agency of its newspapers, to the most corrupt and demoralizing faction that has ever disgraced the earth—in fact embodying all the poison of all the factions that have existed since the formation of our glorious and beautiful form of Government. No wonder, then, that the News is in the fog—that it conceives that no man can conjecture in WHAT PARTY HE MAY BE FOUND eighteen months hence! Don't mistake, Mr. News, DEMOCRATS will be found then where they are now, maintaining the Constitution of the country, and rallying under the Flag bequeathed to them by the Declaration of Independence. That the dark lantern party will be a heterogeneous mass of confusion in a good deal less than eighteen months, not knowing where they are, what they are, or whether they are tending, is a fact too plain to admit of the shadow of a doubt. But not so with Democrats. Their principles will then shine purer and brighter than ever; and those who will then be found standing on any other platform will be the subjects of pity and commisseration. We would ask, in all kindness, what inducement is there for a man who was once a DEMOCRAT to remain in this forlorn and despised association, which its leaders admit cannot possibly hold together for a period of eighteen months? We ask such to pause for a moment and reflect—and we entreat them, as they regard their own honor and welfare, and the true interests of our common country, to return to their old friends and the principles of their early love. Do it openly—boldly—fearlessly—manfully. It is human to err—magnanimous to correct it. Let no man be either ashamed or afraid to do so. And to those WHIGS who do not feel disposed to be bartered like merchandize (and we know many such in Bedford county) we would likewise say, come and go with a party which never conceals its principles—a party which is the mother of every great measure under which our people and country has prospered—and we feel satisfied you will never regret the act. But we are digresssing. We simply intended to direct attention to the breakers which have so singularly affected our neighbor of the News, for the benefit of those who may wish to escape the destruction that awaits all who cling to the frail bark:

From the Philadelphia News.

"Powerful as the American party has shown itself to be, it cannot hope to be successful next fall, if it does not make merit and qualification a test in the selection of its candidates. A party clogged with bad nominees, who have not the confidence of the public and are regarded as unworthy of support, must in the nature of things, be ephemeral. *Secrecy, in itself, is no element of enduring strength.* Curiosity may draw men into secret combinations, and exercise a potent influence for a brief period; and obligations, express or implied, may restrain members for a while, but in a Republic, where freedom of thought and of speech, and of action, are its crowning glories, such trammels will be speedily broken.

The present political state of affairs is an anomaly. It appears to have been the mission of a new and powerful party, very appropriately called American, to swallow up, to a great extent, the old political organizations—an extent so great that the fragmentary remains of those old organizations find no longer any difficulty to unite upon a set of candidates in opposition to it—and, if we do not greatly err, the secresy of this new and powerful organization, so potent in the outstart in ministering to its success, is now *its chief element of weakness*, and, in its practical operation, contributing vastly to the formation of a powerful combination against it. While the political elements are so confused and disordered, he who can pluck a ray of light from the chaotic mass; or he who can tell to what particular party he may be long; or in what position he may be found eighteen months hence must be endowed with an extraordinary quantity of sagacity."

A BOLD FRONT!

☞In order to break the force of the powerful and truthful articles of the Chambersburg Repository and Whig against the Know Nothing conspiracy, the leaders of that disgraceful faction have put forth a charge that Col. M'Clure, the Editor, made application for admission to the Order, and was rejected—and, as this charge is almost daily repeated on the streets of Bedford, we deem it due to a brother Editor to lay his defence before the citizens of this place, which meets the charge boldly and without equivocation. The editor admits that "the Repository and Whig contributed liberally to the early success of the Order, when its intolerance and dangerous tendencies were stoutly denied by its members, and but imperfectly understood by outsiders," but, having fully satisfied himself of its wicked and dangerous designs, he has no scruples in proclaiming the fact to the world, for doing which he will receive the applause of all sincere men. Will the conspirators produce the EVIDENCE to sustain the charge they have preferred, now that they are challenged to do so, or will they add to the depravity which already attaches to their skirts by meanly insinuating that which they dare not attempt to prove?

Below will be found the extract to which we have alluded:

"If we have been rejected by the Order, pray how are we to learn it? We should be glad to be informed correctly on the subject, and if there are any minutes of the proceedings, and those minutes can be got to the public through other than perjured channels, the Council will oblige us by bringing them forth. We should be glad to know who was kind enough to propose us as a member—who kind enough to sustain us—who made speeches on the occasion—who presided, and who, and how many, voted against us. We have heard—perhaps from some perjured man—that five men out of any number in attendance could reject a candidate; and we could chalk the hats of more than double that number of suckers and hangers-on in the Order here, who would have the very best reason to perform that kind office for us—creatures who would dread our admission from motives too well known to need repeating. If they, or any others, have done it, no one is more willing that their action should have the widest publicity than the writer of this article; and we have no fears that any names or reasons can be given as against us in any organization, which would not benefit any reputable man by making them public. Let us have the proceedings—the vote—the names—the orators and all, certified to by President EDIE, as taken from the minutes by "special dispensation," and we shall give them a prominent position in this journal together with all *we* know about "our application for admission into a certain Council of Americans." Inuendos are weapons known only to the coward's hand, and we want the unvarnished facts, satisfactorily attested, if such exist on the records of the Council. In anything that we have ever said or done touching the subject, we invite the fullest publicity and defy the fiercest criticism."

☞Among the strangers in town we have been pleased to meet with Col. EVERHART, of Martinsburg, Blair county—Mr. Jos. HORN, of Pittsburg, and Mr. SANSOM, editor of the *Fulton Democrat*.

"We believe that the fourth of March, 1857, will witness the inauguration of an American President."—*Telegraph.*

And we believe that the fourth of March, 1857, will witness the burial of the "American party."—But seriously, would it be anything very strange for this country to have an American President? Were not Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, Americans? Was it Adams? Jackson?—Van-Buren? Harrison? Polk? Taylor? or is it Pierce? Where are the anti-American acts of the anti-American Presidents? When was America sold to a foreign power? and to whom do we pay tribute? In short, what constitutes and who are Americans?

K. N. SPLIT.

☞We find the following piece of intelligence in the Chambersburg Whig of last Friday. Curious times ahead:

WE learn that a determined effort is now being made by a number of the most respectable and influential Know Nothings of this place, seconded by many of the more liberal men throughout the county, to organize an American party entirely independent of secret councils, oaths, &c. Calls are already in circulation here and in a number of the districts, and have been numerously signed. They propose to hold a public meeting at an early day in the Court House to give form and effect to their purpose."

☞Rev. Mr. TORRENCE, of the M. E. Church, preached in the Lutheran Church of this place on last Sabbath morning, to a large audience. His sermon is highly spoken of by those who heard it.

Protestant and Catholic Views.

It has been clearly foreseen by all men of forethought and sound judgment, that the present crusade of proscription and persecution which appears to be the very life of Know-Nothingism, will eventually enure to the benefit of the Catholics, whom it was specially designed to prostrate. Our Protestant friends, though at a late hour, are learning this lesson, and one point of thought upon the subject is very strongly and forcibly presented in a late number of the New Orleans Christian *Advocate*, the Methodist organ of Louisiana, which says:—

"A misfortune has befallen the controversy as between Catholics and Protestants. Our opponents have suddenly been put at immense advantage.—The sympathies of a powerful party are unavoidably with them. Public speakers and journalists are become their apologists and eulogists. Invidious comparisons are drawn between Catholics and Protestants, in disparagement of the latter, and by those who have hitherto thought and acted otherwise. A comparatively feeble sect has been elevated into undue importance. According to the representation of the census, in 1850, the Roman Catholic Church has but 1,112 churches, which can accommodate only 621,000 hearers! Not one-eleventh of the number of churches belonging to the Methodist, scarcely more than one-eighth of the number of Baptists, not one-fourth the number of the Presbyterians. It has not one thirty-third of the whole number reported, while the Methodist have more than one-third, and the Baptists nearly one-fourth.

And this handful, a party aspiring to nationality, proposes to resist! If the General himself of Jesuits had been in Council, he could not more effectually have devised to weaken the Protestant and agrandize the Catholic cause. Should this platform succeed to the government, we shall be put back where England was before the act of Catholic emancipation. This is taking steps backwards—back of ourselves. It gives Catholics the tremendous benefit of persecution. That cry will rally to the sect hosts of noble spirits, who otherwise would hold it in religious abhorrence. Many who were hanging loosely by the skirts of Catholicism, and being gradually but surely disintegrated from its communion, are fired with new zeal and compacted by the sense of oppression.

The weapons of this warfare are not carnal. We acknowledge the kind intentions, but decline the alliance of politicians. It is burdsome. This controversy belongs to us—Protestant christians, Protestant churches, Protestant journals and societies, as such. We want no direct aid from government in managing it, believing that if left alone, with truth on our side, we can bring it forth to victory."

We have on the other hand, in the last number of Brownson's Quarterly *Review*, an elaborate article on the position of the Catholic Church with reference to Know-Nothingism. The subject is the late Know-Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts. The article evidently comes from the hand of the Editor and is written with great severity, much of which, we believe, every candid mind will grant to be well deserved. He thinks that the Know-Nothing party is appropriately named, but that its claims to be called the American party are not to be allowed, as he considers it to be absolutely anti-American in principle and practice. He glorifies the American character—in that it is honest and liberal and open, and says that the secret organizations of the Know Nothings are not native with the American—that they are but copies of the Orange lodges of Ireland, and the Carbonari of Italy; that they are un-American, and opposed to the great principles of general suffrage and eligibility; that they are at war with the free and manly exercise of that dearest right of freedom, the elective franchise. Politically, Dr. Brownson considers that "The party was devised to divide the Democratic party, and to restore to power a party that under its own name and organization had lost all chances of success," while in regard to the excitement raised against the Roman Catholics, he believes—

"The present storm will soon pass over, without doing us any substantial injury. Foolish and vexatious laws may be repealed on the returning good sense of the people, or suffered to fall into desuetude. The great body of the Catholic community have felt, and feel, no alarm. They have been and are perfectly at their case. Let them remain so. American non-Catholics come, and will come, to their defence. There is yet a sense of justice in the American people, and the country is by no means prepared to make an exception, even against Catholics, to the great doctrines of equal rights and religious liberty which it has hitherto so loudly and energetically professed. This very pamphlet by Mr. Hale, which we have referred to, and the reception it has met in our non-Catholic community, would prove it, if we have placed, and we intend still to place, a generous confidence in our countrymen, and we will not readily believe that they will suffer their Protestant prejudices to carry them so far as to deprive us of our rights as a citizen, because we have exercised our natural and constitutional right to embrace the Catholic religion. We do not believe, and we will not believe, that this Know-Nothing party represents the real sentiment of the American people."

AN AVALANCHE OF BREAD.—Yesterday there were one hundred cars loaded with (new) wheat at Chattanooga, ready to move, and the depot crammed to its utmost capacity. Two trains a day arrive at Chattanooga, by the Nashville road, and it was estimated yesterday that there were stored in that town 30,000 bushels of wheat, exclusive of that in store by our road.—From Chattanooga down to Etowah, the depots are all full to bursting. On the 9th, there were received at Calhoun 2,000 bushels, and the hands could not knock off their loading till 11 o'clock at night. Major Young, the agent at Calhoun, thinks that from his depot alone, he will ship 100,000 bushels during the season.—To-day, five full trains will be down, and we suppose each car will contain 130 sacks.

The rush of this description of freight has been unprecedented, caused, as we learn, by the offer of New York Millers to give $1.25 for all wheat delivered at Depot by the 10th, and at Charleston and Savannah by the 15th of this month.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, 13th.*

WHEAT AND FLOUR IN KENTUCKY.—The wheat crop of Harrison county, Ky., has been harvested, and is selling at 97 cts. per bushel. Flour is held, in Cynthiana, Ky., at $5,75a$6 per barrel.

From the Fulton Democrat.

Temperance Legislation.

This is the age of fanaticism. Laws are enacted to cure all kinds of moral and social evils, which if left alone would cure themselves. The morals of the people are to be mended not by argument addressed to their understandings but by the force of prohibitory legal enactments. The effort has been and is now being made to legislate men into christians—a process most absurd and ridiculous. The Blue laws of Connecticut are to be revived—eating and drinking are to be regulated by law, and the law we suppose will particularize the cut and style of our garments. It would be well to pause and reflect. It is our belief, that the legal enactments of the present day, from the Maine law down to that most ridiculous and foolish of all laws, the anti-License Jug Law of the Pennsylvania Legislature, do more injury to the temperance cause than good. In fact sound temperance principles are disappearing from our midst, and in their place we have the empty and vapid ranting of fanatical and interested place seeking demagogues. Moral suasion is discarded. Argument is avoided. Laws are sought to be enacted which public opinion condemn, and as a consequence the cause sought to be benefitted is really injured. We confidently believe that no good effects can flow from so much legislation on the subject of temperance. In an address to the people of Kentucky in 1842, the Patriot HENRY CLAY, made use of the following memorable language which should be laid to heart by the temperance fanatics of the present day:

"I protest against any inference of my being inimical to the Temperance cause.—On the contrary, I think it an admirable cause that has done great good, and will continue to do good as long as LEGAL COERCION IS NOT EMPLOYED, and it rests exclusively upon PERSUASION, AND ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS."

From the Philadelphia Argus.

Prohibitory Liquor Law in New York.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law in New York is proving an abortion and a nuisance, and all true friends of morality are regretting its enactment.—The discovery is made that it cannot be enforced. There is a prosecution now and then, and here and there a decision—one this way and another that—one strengthening the law another weakening it, but nowhere is the law found to have the life and vitality of a real existence. The first seizures of liquor in the vicinity of New York, under the law, took place in Williamsburg on Tuesday. Two lots were seized, one valued at $2,000, and the other at $500. The counsel of the associated liquor dealers attended to the cases, in all of which the decisions were postponed. In Albany the first trial under the law has led to outrage and unusual excitement. The finale of that affair is thus stated by the *Albany Register*:—

After the hearing the crowd began to leave the Court room under considerable excitement. Mr. C. P. Williams, the complainant, attempted to pass out into the street, but as he reached the head of the stairs, he was seized by a number of persons and violently hauled down the stairs upon the platform half way between the two floors, where he fell, or was prostrated, unable to rise. His hat was knocked off, and then a bag of powdered charcoal, previously prepared and brought to the office, was emptied over him from head to foot, penetrating every seam of his garments, and filling his eyes, ears and hair. He was then assailed by the jeers and taunts of those who assisted in or witnessed his treatment with cries of "He is drunk," "he is drunk." The only officer in attendance made his way to the stairs as soon as possible, but failed to secure the arrest of any one engaged in the outrage. Indeed, the multitude cried "a hundred did it," and seemed prepared to defend any one individual from the charge.

Several arrests have been made in Brooklyn, and a number of seizures in various towns in the interior. The law, however, is everywhere found to be valueless, and its chief tendency to give business to the Courts. The *Herald*, of Thursday, says:

Our liquor law is an abortion—a humbug—a nuisance—a perfectly dead letter. Except in the occasional arrest of a man overburdened with liquor, we are not aware that it is in the slightest degree respected, from Cony Island to Lake Erie. The Germans quaff their lager beer in larger quantities than ever, the Irish their whiskey, the French their wines, and the natives a little of everything, as if it were a virtue thus to express their open defiance of this senseless law for the encouragement of hard drinking. The liquor sellers have also the advantage of free trade. No licenses are granted, so they have none to pay for. The law is thus a perfect godsend to the low grog shops, where the iniquity of bad liquor and hard customers are most abundant. In a word, from the practical working of this law, professedly intended for the total abolition of liquor drinking, human ingenuity could not devise a more successful expedient for the encouragement of intemperance. Seeing is believing.

For the Gazette.

The Cemetery, No. 2.

MR. EDITOR:—In my communication of last week, I urged the propriety and necessity of a new burial ground, from the fact, that our present places of interment are in such a neglected and delapidated condition and so exposed to depredations of every kind, that there is little use in an attempt on the part of individual citizens, to bestow that care on the resting place of the departed, which decency requires—those tributes of affectionate remembrance, alike beautiful in themselves, and consoling and purifying to the heart of sorrow (let stoicism assert what it will, to the contrary.) There are those who hesitate not to say, that it is useless, unavailing and a waste of time and money, to deck the grave with marble, and evergreen, and flowers. "The dead" say they "are not conscious of the care bestowed—are insensible to the incense and pure offering affection brings—they feel it not." *Perhaps it is so, and perhaps it is not.—Perhaps* the spirits of the departed *do not* witness the tears of the stricken mourner, *do not* see their sorrows and the tributes their broken hearts bring. It is not ours now to strive with unavailing effort, to solve the mystery which a Wise and Good God has thrown around the grave—not ours to lift the veil and see

"If friends so dear, are hoving near
To welcome us to Heaven."

Neither is it ours to show how holy and pure offices rendered to the dead, benefit and bless the living. They whose experience has not taught them this, will not be convinced by argument. They who have proven the truth of the position will need no argument to enforce the duty. We as before intimated ask not for another place of interment, that ostentatious grief may better have an oppotunity to rear its gorgeous column, nor yet alone that humble sorrow may be induced to erect its modest memorial. But we think the ashes of the dead should, beyond a possibility, be free from desecration, and because under existing circumstances this cannot be the case, we are glad other arrangements are being made. Were the open, exposed state of our grave yards the only objection we had to them, it could be remedied by a little energy, but they (or some of them at least) are now filled and the only guarantee surviving friends can have, that very soon the ashes of the dead will not be scattered by the spade of the sexton, is to wall them in with brick or stone, or provide an expensive iron railing as their guard. A Cemetery properly managed, as the one in contemplation will be, will obviate all difficulty. Each will have their own sperate ground with a good deed, and though no monument may mark the grave, by the terms of the Charter and provisions of the Constitution of the corporation, it will be perpetually protected. But more of this hereafter. We have spoken of the necessity. The practicability of the enterprise will demand our attention at another time. H.

A BOLD FALSEHOOD.—One of the resolutions of the Know-Nothing convention at Philadelphia opens as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the American party, having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the whig and democratic parties," &c.

And yet the only party that the Know-Nothings rail at and abuse, the only one that has defied and is bound to destroy them, the only one their speakers and papers dread, is the Democratic party.

Richmond Enquirer.

A BURGLAR SHOT.—BUFFALO, JULY 18.—We learn from Erie that a store in that place was entered on Monday night by a burglar, who, in the course of his operations, awoke two young men who were sleeping in the store—one of whom took a rifle and ordered the burglar, who had just got outside the door, to stop, but paying no attention to the request, and persevering in his attempt to escape, he was shot in the neck.

Upon an examination, the wounded man was discovered to be a carpenter who has heretofore been considered a respectable citizen. It is now supposed that he is the person who has committed several of the recent burglaries which have taken place at Erie. It is impossible for him to survive.

RENOUNCING KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

READING, June 22d, 1855.

BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, Esq.,

Respected Snr:—The American Party of Berks County intend celebrating the Seventy-Eighth Anniversary of American Independence, on "the City Island," and I have been authorized by the Committee of Arrangements to extend an invitation to you, and others, to address them on that day. Be assured, sir, it will afford the members of the American Party great gratification to hear you on that occasion. An early reply is respectfully asked.

With great respect, I remain yours, &c.,

CHARLES K. ROBESON,
Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 23d, 1855.
4 York Buildings, Walnut St. Phila.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your letter to-day.—I cannot accept of your invitation—I desire to take no active part in politics. Besides, I feel obliged to say, that I do not subscribe to the doctrines of the American party, as they have been pronounced by its Convention. As I have before this said, it will be well to correct the abuses of the Naturalization Laws, secure their administration, and amend their defects—further than this I am not prepared to go. To do more would be to do evil, and end in persecution! It has been the hope of all men who valued the right and duty of suffrage, to correct the errors of our two great parties, with reference to the Naturalized voters. But evils, which after all in a country like this, can only be transient, should not be remedied by subverting the very foundation of republican democracy. We must not attempt to check the abuse of a great principle by trampling the principle itself under foot. Suffrage is a political right, but as we have hitherto taught and practised, it is a human right due to a man, because of his manhood. Being governed by society, he may say how he shall be governed.

To regulate this right, would be proper—to abridge and wholly refuse it, would be wrong. To frown down and punish demagogues, who would combine bodies of naturalized voters to corrupt and demoralize the Democratic party, and abuse the Democratic principle of suffrage, would be right and just. To prevent by law, the recurrence of those pernicious conspiracies is all that should be asked—more than that, would be to make slaves of those men who were proscribed, strip them of their manhood, and degrade a republic of Democrats into a popular pespotism. For my part, I never have thought, and I can never believe, that it is either wise or just to enact laws or encourage opinions that will result in religious or even political intolerance. It is hard enough from the very infirmity of our natures, to suffer our individual judgments to be tainted with predjudices arising from differences of opinion: but let us not corrupt our laws or our political organizations, with the poison of religious or political persecution. Such things end in tyranny, degrading alike to the ruler and the ruled—whether the ruler be a great popular party or a monarch, or the ruled be a miserable man, or a wretched, beaten down minority. It is all inhuman.

Two hundred years ago, in the fury and confusion of the Great Rebellion, Milton, that old blind republican, thus proclaimed the simple principle upon which all rational, all legal liberty must depend—"No man who knows aught, can be so stupid as to deny that all men naturally *were born free*, being the image and resemblance of God himself." Let us not, in our resentment at those who have abused their freedom and hurt us, do that which would violate "religion, liberty, honor, safety, all concerements, divine or human."

I am, sir, with respect, most truly, &c,

BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER.

Attempt to Blow up a House in Rhode Island.

We published a telegraphic account some days ago, of this diabolical attempt. The following is from the Providence *Journal* of the 13th.

One of the most infamous attempts to destroy life and property ever known in this region, was made on Thursday night, happily without fatal result. The particulars, as far as they have been communicated to us, are briefly as follows:—At about 12 o'clock on the night of the 12th instant, an explosion of a large quantity of gun powder took place in the house of John Tucker, Esq. formerly a deputy Sheriff and member of the General Assembly from North Providence. The house is situated on Smith street, just west of the city line, and at but a few steps distance from several other dwelling houses. There were six or eight persons in the house at the time, all of whom were asleep.—None of them sustained any injury except Mr. Tucker, who was hurled from his bed by the violence of the explosion several feet into an adjoining room, the partition between which and his sleeping room had been thrown down by the shock. His hand was slightly burned and he suffered from the effects of the sudden jar, but was not supposed to be dangerously hurt.

His escape from immediate death is short of miraculous. By the investigation made on Friday morning, it appears that a keg of gunpowder was placed in his chamber, on the first floor of the house, directly under the head of his bed. An augur hole had been bored through the floor into the cellar window, where it was easily fired from the street, running directly by the west side of the house. The explosion was of such violence as to raise the bedstead on end, hurling Mr. Tucker from it as already stated. Every partition on the lower floor of the house was thrown down, a considerable portion of the house was thrown some distance across the street, all the windows in the lower story were broken, and most of the sash thrown out of the casings, and the east and south ends of the house were wrenched in such a manner that it is surprising the house should have withstood so violent a shock. The floor of the room over that in which the explosion took place, settled some three feet, rendering it difficult for the inmates to escape in the confusion attending the first alarm, which they supposed arose from the house being on fire.

Nearly every article of furniture in the house was destroyed. One visitor states that the only object he saw which appeared uninjured was an old-fashioned clock, which had stopped at the moment of the explosion. The house was of wood, substantially built, handsomly finished, and nearly new. It was two stories high, with a basement, and an all on the south. The damage we have heard estimated at two or three thousand dollars, and upwards. There can, unfortunateiy, be no doubt as the worse than diabolical malice that caused this explosion. It was produced designedly, and with an ingenuity and a deliberate intention to commit wholesale murder, the baseness of which no language can express. Mr. Tucker is a man of so kind a disposition, so generally esteemed for his probity and intelligence, as to be the last to excite such an enmity. But even were it otherwise, there is an unparalleled atrocity in contriving means to wreak vengeance upon him, which, but for some happy and unlooked for interposition, must have involved the destruction of so many others. We trust that no effort will be spared to ferret out the perpetrators of so horrible a crime, and that the police will display their vigilance and segacity in bringing them to punishment. A reward should be immediately offered, liberal enough to accomplish the ends of justice in a case of such peculiar attrocity.

A Horrible Murder in Algiers.

Just before daylight on the morning of the 4th a horrible murder was committed in Algiers, near the Third District Ferry Landing. An old man, named Francis Berard, aged 45 years, a native of Switzerland, lived in a small house with his wife: in one end of the establishment he kept a small grocery. Just before daylight the house was broken into by robbers, the armoir broken open, and the old man, who was lying in bed with his wife, was strangled to death. His neck was completely crushed in, and his skull was fractured by a blow with a hammer. The wife says she was asleep when they entered, and was awakened by a gurgling sound proceeding from her husband. She was held down in her bed by some person for a considerable time, but finally was released, got up and ran out to get assistance, and when she returned she found her husband lying across the store step dead, and the murderers had fled. The cartilages of the throat were crushed and broken. A heavy stick that the poor man had always placed by his bedside, was found in another part of the house. The armoir was broken open, but nothing disturbed. The robbers had no light with them, and of course could not be seen by the wife. It is supposed that, finding the old man was about to awake, one of the scoundrels must have choked him almost to death, and when the wife fled to alarm the neighbors, he probably got up, and was pursuing them out through the grocery, when they knocked him on the head with a hatchet.—*N. O. Delta.*

THE ADVENTURES OF A $1000 BILL.—A poor colored woman called, last Sunday, on Capt. Moynan and stated that she had been robbed of a thousand dollar bank bill by a little slave boy of hers. She stated that she resided in Custom-house street, between Royal and Bourbon, and that the slave boy had stolen the bill and taken it out into the street, where he showed it to a young white lad and then went into a house kept by a negro woman. The white lad, to whom he showed the bill, came immediately and told her what he had seen, and on looking for the bill she discovered that it had been taken. She at once searched the boy; he denied all knowledge of it at first, but finally said he had given a bill to this colored woman. The woman who had lost the money at once repaired to the house of the other, and inquired for it; the latter, with the greatest *sang froid*, handed her a five dollar bill, saying she had taken it from the boy and intended returning it.

The Chief, after listening to her story, at once dispatched on of his specials, officer Horne, in search of the fugitive bill. Horne went to the house of the suspected colored woman, and found a white man in company with her, who showed some disposition to turn the officer out of the house, and was highly indignant that he should have had the unblushing impudence to come to the house of a "respectable colored woman, kept by a white gemmen," to search for stolen money.

Officer Horne told them both, however, that he was not to be done in that way, and that if the money was not at once forthcoming he would arrest them both. The woman then called Horne into the back yard, where another woman was pretending to whip a boy, and going up to the boy, she put her hand into his pocket, and pulled out a slip of paper which proved to be the missing thousand dollar bill. The officer concluded the thing was cunningly enough come over, took the money and gladdened the heart of the other poor woman, who had grown nearly sick from despair of never again seeing her money.—*N. O. Delta, July 19.*

TO MEND BROKEN CHINA.—Take unslacked lime, made fine by pounding and grinding, which mix with the white of an egg, to the consistency of starch or paint: thoroughly cleanse and dry the edges to be united, then apply the mixture to the parts to be cemented place them together firmly, and let them become perfectly dry. Articles thus mended can be handled or washed without injury.

☞BEDFORD MINERAL SPRING ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Commissioners named in the Act of Assembly incorporating "*The Bedford Mineral Springs Association*," will be held at the Bedford Springs on Thursday 2d August next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of making arrangments to open books to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said Association.

MARRIED:

At Centreville, Bedford Co., on the 15th inst., by Rev. J. F. Whiteside, Mr. JOHN WERTZ, to Miss JANE OLIVER.

On Tuesday the 24th inst., by Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. GEORGE SHEARER, to Miss ELIZABETH SMITH.

DIED:

At Blood-Run, on the 9th inst., Mrs. ELIZA, wife of Mr. Samuel Bender, of that place, aged 25 years, 1 month, and 15 days.

In Bedford, on last Thursday evening, MARY, daughter of Jackson and Catharine Baylor, aged 4 years, 9 months and nine days.

☞SYPHILIS, SCROFULA AND DISEASED BLOOD.—For these terrific diseases, Carter's Spanish Mixture is the only specific.

The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it.

We refer to the certificate of Richard Adams, late High Sheriff of Richmond, Va., Edwin Burton, commissioner of the Revenue for Richmond; General Welch of the Mammoth Circus; Dr. Hundley, of Washington City; Mr. Wm. A. Matthews, and C. B. Luck, Esq., of Richmond, Va., Mr. F. Boyden, Exchange Hotel, Va.; and a host of others, who have seen cases of the worst description cured by Carter's Spanish Mixture. They all certify that it is the greatest purifier of the blood known.

See advertisement.

We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we honestly believe that it is one of the best medicines advertised for the complaints for which it is recommended. They are pleasant to the taste, and can be taken under any circumstances by the most delicate stomach. The press far and wide, have united in commending this invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, debility, &c., and such are the healing effects of this panacea, that we hope it may be introduced to every family where Dyspepsia has, or is likely to have a victim.

See advertisement.

350 Acres of
VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

By Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, to us directed, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry, on the premises, late the property of Hugh Sproat, of Allegheny township, dec'd.,

On Tuesday the 21st Day of August

next, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

Tract No. 1—situate in Allegheny township, in said county, containing 100 acres and allowance; about 50 acres clear. The improvements are a one and a half story DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE and other out-buildings. There is also a thriving young orchard of apples and peaches on the premises—adjoining lands of John Corley, William Barrick, Widow Yoner and homestead of decedent.

No. 2—containing 200 acres, more or less, situate in the town-ship aforesaid, lying on the south-east side of the Bedford and Somerset Turnpike Road; about 70 acres cleared; Dwelling House and Stable thereon erected—adjoining lands of John Corley, Robt. Adams and others.

No. 3—containing 200 acres, more or less, adjoining No. 2, John Kaig, William Lafferty, Jesse Valentine and others; 65 acres clear. 12 acres of which are in good meadow; Dwelling House; together with a fine orchard of fruit trees on the premises. Tracts No. 2 and 3 lie in one body, and will be offered to suit purchasers, either the whole or in parcels as described.

All three tracts are well watered, under good fence, and the land of good quality. Any person wishing to see either of the above tracts will be shown the same by calling at the late residence of the decedent, in Allegheny township. Possession given on the 1st day of October next. Terms made known on day of sale.

MARY SPROAT,
GEO. W. BENFORD,
Adm'rs. of Hugh Sproat, dec'd.

ALSO.—There will be offered for sale at the same time and place the homestead of decedent, containing 350 acres, more or less; about 180 acres clear. The improvements are a large two story Frame Dwelling House, Bank Barn, large Stable and other buildings. The property has every convenience, and is one of the most desirable properties for a TAVERN STAND between Somerset and Bedford. The whole 350 acres lie in one body, on both sides of the Bedford and Somerset turnpike. On the above place there is a dowry of $770 79, the interest whereof is annually to be paid to Catharine Statler, widow of John Statler, dec'd.; and after her death the principal to the heirs of the decedent.

Terms made known on day of sale.

July 27, 1855.

A Family Carriage
FOR SALE OR TRADE.

The owner having no use for it, will sell, on fair terms, an excellent Family Carriage, newly fitted up, intended for either one or two horses, and having all the necessary fixtures.—An excellent sett of new Brass mounted harness may be had with the carriage, if desired. It will be sold on time, for cash, or exchanged for grain. Enquire at the office of the Bedford Gazette. July 27, 1855.

Threshing Machine
FOR SALE.

The subscriber has on hand, and for sale, a first rate Threshing Machine (three horse power) which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. It is entirely new.

JACOB REED.

Bedford, July 27, 1855.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

That valuable and highly improved property at the corner of Maine and Richard streets in the Borough of Bedford. To the gentleman of fortune, desirous of a summer retreat from the heat and dust of the city, and within a mile and a quarter of the celebrated Mineral Springs, in the most healthy section of middle Pennsylvania, can now have, for a liberal sum, a rural spot unsurpassed for convenience and comfort. Call and see. ☞For further information, inquire at this office. July 27, 1855.

NOTICE.

A Dividend of one per cent. has been declared on the Capitol Stock of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Co. Payable on the 1st of August next at the office of E. L. Anderson, Esq. at Bedford.

G. R. MESSERSMITH, Treas'r.

July 20, 1855.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Mary Sammel, late of St. Clair township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL CARN, Adm'r.

July 20, 1855.*

Notice to Collectors.

COLLECTORS of Taxes in possession of the Duplicates of the Poor and House of Employment are notified that, unless they make immediate payment, suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons. This notice is in earnest, and all who neglect it, will subject themselves to COSTS. By order of the Directors. JOHN H. RUSH,

May 18, 1855. *Treasurer.*

Notice!

Those who borrowed grain and flour of me, are notified that I shall want it by the first day of August next, and sooner, if convenient. It can be left at the mill of David Patterson, Esq.

A. WEISEL.

June 1, 1855.

J. White,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Office No. 25, Arcade, West Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

Timber and Coal Lands, Farms and City property, bought, sold and exchanged. *Money procured* on Bond and Mortgage, PERSONAL PROPERTY and MERCHANDISE. Apply to or address as above. May 18, 1855.—3m.

Notice!

In the Court of Common Please in and for the County of Bedford.

Application of the Bedford Cemetery Association for a Charter of Incorporation.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the following named corporators, viz:—Alexander King, F. Benedict, D. Washabaugh, S. L. Russell, Robert Fyan, Jno. R. Jordan, Jno. P. Reed, Geo. W. Bowman, E. L. Anderson, H. Heckerman, S. H. Tate, D. Over, W. H. Watson, Wm. M. Hall, F. C. Reamer, Jno. Mower, Wm. Kiser, O. E. Shannon, Geo. Blymire, S. Shuck, S. Brown, W. Lyon, G. H. Spang, Jno. H. Rush, C. N. Hickok and Wm. T. Daugherty have applied to the Court aforesaid for corporate powers: and that said Court have directed that notice of their application be published, and having perused the proposed charter (in writing) have directed the same to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said county.

BY THE COURT.

Attest:—D. Washabaugh, Proth'y.

July 13, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE!

The undersigned will expose to sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of August proximo, all that desirable FARM the late residence of George Abodetsky, deceased: situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, near the villages of Buena Vista and Schellsburg, convenient to public roads, churches and schools adjoining lands of Conrad Guyer, and others: containing 56 acres, more or less, about 46 acres cleared and under cultivation, a large portion beautiful meadow land—with a log house and log barn thereon, also a small apple orchard.

TERMS: One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash at the confirmation of the sale, when the deed will be delivered—possession reserved until 1st day of April, 1856. One third to remain in the property for the use of the widow during her life time, the interest thereof to be paid her annually, and at her death the principal to the heirs—the remaining one third to be paid in two equal annual payments from the confirmation of the sale, without interest—the payment of the whole to be secured by judgment bonds or bonds and mortgage, to be a lien upon said premises.

Due attendance will be given by the undersigned.

Any persons desiring to purchase, can have full particulars by calling upon JNO. P. REED, Esq. Bedford.

LEONARD BITTNER,
Guardian of the minor children of George Abodetsky, deceased.

July 13, 1855.

Notice!

The undersigned having been appointed Sequestrator of the Pattonsville and Woodbury Turnpike Road Company, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Company to make payment to him, without delay; he also requests the creditors of said company to present their respective accounts or demands as soon as convenient. Those persons who have possession of any property or effects belonging to the Company, are desired to deliver the same to him immediately.

JOSEPH B. NOBLE,
South Woodberry Township.

July 13, 1855.—4t.

SAVE MONEY.—To make room for fall stock—from this date we will sell every description of Summer Goods at very reduced prices.—Call and save money!

A. B. Cramer & Co.

FOR SALE.—A handsome, well made Buggy, with falling top, will be sold very low for Cash or approved paper.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

FLY NETTS.—Fly Netts for horses—single or in pairs—for sale by

A. B. Cramer & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.—A few cases mens' fine Calf and Morocco Boots.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

Notice in Partition.

WHEREAS Thomas B. Miller, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit:

Two houses and half lots of ground on the Public square and Penn street, in the borough of Bedford, being No. 9 and 10 in the plan of said borough. Each lot contains sixty feet front on the Square and one hundred and twenty feet in depth, bounded each by a 20 feet ally, west by the Public square, north by Penn street, and south by the lot of James M. Russell, Esq.

Leaving the following named heirs and legal representatives to wit:

Mary, intermarried with William E. Loy, residing in Mansfield, Ohio; Charlotte L. Petitioner intermarried with Elwood Harmer, residing in Bedford; James, residing in Mansfield, Ohio; who are all of age. Annie E. now in Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa.; Caroline A. residing in Mansfield, Ohio; Emma V. residing in Bedford; Clements R. also in Mansfield; the last four being minors of whom John Mower, Esq., is Guardian, and William B. and Samuel D. Scott Miller, residing in Bedford, who are also minors of whom John Cessna, Esq. is Guardian; and that he also left a widow named Elizabeth who has no interest whatsoever in his estate.

Notice is therefore herby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on the premises, on Saturday the 28th day of July inst., when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

July 6, 1855.

MACHINE SHOP!

Two and Four Horse Thrashing Machines constantly on hand, and made of the very best material. They are greatly improved above any other of the kind to the advantage of the farmer. For sale at the MACHINE SHOP of WILLIAM RITCHEY,
a short distance east of Brice's Hotel, Bedford, Penna.

Also, Pierpoint's Patent Strawshaker, which has not been surpassed any where, and are so constructed that they operate smoothly and take but little power to drive them. They can be attached to any kind of machine straps or tumbling shaft power.

☞ Farmers would do well to call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Farming utensils of all kinds made to order. All warranted to give satisfaction.

*** Repairing done at the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM RITCHEY,
Machinist.

July 13, 1855.—3m.

VALUABLE
Mill Property for Sale!

The subscriber, about to remove to California, offers at Private sale, his valuable Mill Property, situate about 3 miles East of Bedford, on the Juniatta River, in Colerain township, at the lower end of Friend's Cove.

The Mill is four stories high, frame, with three run of stones, two pair of which are Burrs, having all the machinery necessary to manufacture merchant and country work in the best manner. It has one of the best water powers in the United States, which may be known from the fact that during the last dry season it had abundance of water, when nearly every other mill in the neighborhood was stopped.

There are between 10 and 11 acres of land adjoining, six acres under post fence, about 4 of which is meadow, on which is erected a good two story log house, weather-boarded and plastered, good water at the door, with all necessary out buildings—also a fine orchard of choice fruit, peaches and apples.

Being determined to sell purchasers will do well to examine this property soon.

☞TERMS will be made to suit the purchaser, by giving approved Bonds.

HIRAM F. ROHM.

June 1, 1855.

HEMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated
Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret Diseases, Strictures, Weaknesses, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female,

from whatever cause they may have originated and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glaring falsehoods too well calculated to deceive the young and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

THE FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU has been pronounced by eminent Physicians *THE GREATEST REMEDY EVER KNOWN.* It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste and very innocent in its action, and yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and, unlike other remedies, it does not dry up the disease in the blood.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this infallible remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found, acting both as a cure and preventative.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional disease, arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the most distinguished Physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the incurable wards of our Public Institutions which had for many years resisted every mode of treatment that could be devised. These cases furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this medicine in arresting some of the most inveterate diseases, after the glands were destroyed and the bones already affected.

NOTICE.—Letters from responsible Physicians and Professors of several Medical Colleges, and certificates of cures from patients will be found accompanying both Preparations.

Prices—Fluid Extract of Buchu, $1 per bottle.
" " Sarsaparilla " "
or 6 bottles for $5, equal in strength to one gallon Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and Sold by H. T. HELMBOLD.
Chemist 263, Chestnut Street, near the Girard House, PHILADELPHIA.

☞To be had of Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

July 20, 1855.—1y.

VALUABLE

WOOD LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell one hundred acres of Land situate near Dunnings Creek in Napier Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Samuel M. Boor, George Mock, and William Blackburn, being part of the valuable Land belonging to Mrs. Mary M. Sleek.

The Land is well covered with fine timber, is of good quality, and admirably adapted for culture after it is cleared. The quantity may be increased if desired by the purchaser or purchasers. It can be had at private sale at any time between now and the 31st of July next, and if not disposed of before that time, it will be offered at public sale near to Oster's Mill in said Township, at 11 o'clock on that day.

Terms: One-third of the purchase money in hand, balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by Judgments, or bonds and mortgage.

Persons desirous of purchasing or examining said land, will please call with Mrs. M. R. Sleek residing on the land, or on John Mower, Esq. in Bedford.

TOWNSEND WHEELEN,
Trustee of Mrs. M. R. Sleek.

June 22, 1855.

NOTICE!

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, will please make payment. My Bills are in the hands of Henry Nicodemus, Esq., where those indebted will please call, and thus save costs.

A. WEISEL.

June 1, 1855.

DRESS GOODS.—Such as *Lawns, Bareges, Silks, Barege Delaines, Challies, Mousseline De Bege, Musseline De Laines*, together with a great variety of other DRESS GOODS, just received and for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

FAMILY GROCERIES.—Java and Rio Coffee, Granulated, crushed, clarified and N. O. Sugars; best golden Syrup and N. O. Molasses, just received and for sale at

RUPP & OSTER'S.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The State Treasurer having made a peremptory call on the Treasurer of this County, for all State taxes up to and including those of '55, Collectors are, therefore, hereby required to collect and pay over, *without delay*, the amount of State taxes yet due on their respective duplicates. By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN MOWER,
June 1, 1855. Attorney.

News for the People!
NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. 1.

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens,' Womens,' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Oct. 13, 1854.

Reeve L. Knight,
(Successor to Hartley & Knight,)

BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 148 South Second Street,

Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

NEW STORE
And New Goods.
GREAT BARGAINS, AND NO MISTAKE!

ELI FISHER

Would respectfully avail himself of this method of informing the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened an entirely New

Dry Goods, Grocery, and Fancy Store,

in the Borough of Bedford, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Hofius, and second door west of Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store, where he has just received from the cities of

New York and Philadelphia

one of the most elegant assortments of Goods ever brought to Bedford, which, having been purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, he feels warranted in saying that he can sell them at prices so low as to *astonish* the purchaser, and all in want of good Goods, at the shortest possible profit, are invited to give him a call. His stock embraces every variety of

Ladies Dress Goods,

such as Silks, Satins, Delaines, Bombazines, Spring Shawls, novelties in Lawns, British Prints, Plaid Ginghams, Undersleeves, from 12½ cents up, Hosiery in every variety, Shoes, Boots and Slippers, for Ladies and Children—in fact almost every article adapted to a Ladies' wardrobe, which it would require too much space to enumerate in detail. His stock of FLATS and BONNETS for Ladies, Misses, and Children, is large, rich and CHEAP.

His Groceries, Teas, Spices, Syrup, &c. &c. are all of the very best quality.

☞He will consider it no trouble to shew his Goods, and he hopes the LADIES especially will call and examine his assortment whether they purchase or not. Always remember, however, that ELI FISHER'S is the place for BARGAINS!!! April 6, 1855.

Ladies Dress Goods.
Mrs. S. E. POTTS

Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has just opened a large and elegant assortment of all the new styles of

Dresses and Mantillas,
Super black and Fancy Silks,
Organdies and Lawns,
Berages and Tissues,
Persian and Muslin De Laines,
French Chintzes and Ginghams,
Plain and emb'd Swiss Muslins,
Fringes, Gimps, and Laces,
Buttons, Braids and Cords,
A rich assortment of Ribbons,
Collars, Sleeves, and Chemizetts,
Edgings and Insertings,
A full supply of Mourning Goods,
Best Kid Gloves of all colors,

together with an extensive and beautiful assortment of STRAW and SILK BONNETS, trim'd and untrimmed.

The special attention of the Ladies is solicited to the very large assortment just received, and offered at low prices for quality.

Bedford, May 11, 1855.

Jas. K. Hallam

Would announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Store of the late James M. Gibson, and intends to continue business at the old stand. He has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Teas, Segars, Jewelry, &c. &c. together with Confectionaries of every description. In a short time he will replenish his stock, so as to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call.—He has on hand a good supply of FLOUR, and will make every effort to accommodate the people in this line of his business, either wholesale or retail. He will also keep Bacon, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Brooms, Brushes, Patent medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, and every article usually kept in a retail store.

☞PAPER HANGING and UPHOLSTERING will be attended to as usual with promptness and despatch—and he would take this occasion to say that he has now on hand, and will furnish to order, on the most favorable terms, every description of WALL PAPER and BORDERING.

By unremitting attention to business, and a disposition to please, he hopes to merit and receive liberal encouragement.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

THE subscribers are prepared at all times to carry Produce of every description and Merchandize to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the most reasonable terms. The highest price paid at all times for all kinds of country Produce.

☞Receiving Depots, BUZBY & CO. 365 Market street, Philadelphia.—JOHN BIGHAM, Baltimore, No. 151 H street.

C. W. EYSTER & CO.

Feb. 9, 1855—6m.*

Two and Four Horse Thrashing Machines, made of the very best material, and in the best workman-like manner, constantly on hand and for sale at the Machine Shop of

PETER H. SHIRES, Bedford, Pa.

His Machines are greatly improved to the advantage of the FARMER. Also horse Rakes for raking hay and gleaning grain fields—Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Single and Double Shovel Ploughs—all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞FARMERS and others will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

Reparing of all kinds of Machines and Farming utensils done at the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Machinist.

June 29, 1855.—4m.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The undersigned, managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Company will receive proposals up to the 15th day of August next for taking down or re-building the bridge (a wood arch about 50 feet in length) over the Raystown branch of the Juniata near Bedford.

For information apply by letter or personally to either of the undersigned at Bedford.

E. L. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL DAVIS,
June 29. Managers.

NEW GOODS
AT DECIDED BARGAINS!!!

RUPP & OSTER are now receiving and opening their second supply of

New Spring and Summer GOODS,

which they have just purchased FOR CASH, in the eastern cities, at a tremendous sacrifice, and which they are now selling at astonishingly low prices for CASH AND APPROVED PRODUCE. They are selling MOUSSELINE DELAINES from 6¼ cts. up, CALICOES from 5 cts. up, good RIO COFFEE at 12½ cents, and every thing else as cheap as THE CHEAPEST and CHEAPER as to quality than elsewhere this side of Philadelphia. ☞An early call is solicited.

Bedford, June 22, 1855.

BACON.—2000 lbs. prime Shoulders and Hams, warranted corn-fed, (Terms, CASH) just received and for sale at CHEAP SIDE.

FISH.—20 bbls. fresh Shad, Mackerel and Herring (Terms CASH) just received and for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

GRAIN CRADLES.—A lot of Shase celebrated Greencastle Grain Cradles just received and for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

Bedford, June 22, 1855.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.
Isaac Lippel

Would respectfully announce to his old friends, and the public at large, that he has opened an entirely new CLOTHING STORE in the Borough of Bedford, in the room recently in the occupancy of Solomon Filler, where he has just received a very superior assortment of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, to which he invites attention, satisfied that he can please all who give him a call, both as to price and quality. He will also keep an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. He invites purchasers to examine his stock.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

Take Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, either by note, book account, or otherwise, are requested to make early payment.—Indulgence cannot be given beyond the first of September next. All who neglect this notice, will pay costs as a consequence.

THOS. H. MURRAY & BRO.

Bloody-Run, June 29, 1855.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the Poor House Farm, either by hunting, fishing, or otherwise, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who do so, without respect to persons. And notice is hereby given that no cows will hereafter be taken to pasture. By order of the Directors.

WM. F. MOREHEAD,
June 22. Steward.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN LAFFERTY, late of Juniatta Township, Bedford county, deceased, will make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN LAFFERTY,
JOSIAH MILLER,
June 22, 1855.* Adm'rs.

MAKE SETTLEMENT.

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he desires all persons indebted to him in any way whatever, to make settlement on or before the 1st day of October next. All who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of a Justice for collection, with respect to persons.

A. SAUPP.

June 22, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully announces that they have just opened a large and well assorted supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

In an advertisement we cannot give an idea of how cheap we are selling—nor do we desire to attract customers by publishing *prices of leading articles.*

We embrace this opportunity of thanking all who have so liberally patronized us during the past five years—and, while soliciting their continued favors, assure them a call will convince we are selling *good Goods* as low—if not lower—than can be purchased elsewhere in Bedford.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.

April 27, 1855.

H. NICODEMUS,
Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,
BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

1500 PIECES WALL PAPER,

From 12½ cents to $1 25 per piece, just received and for at the variety Store of

JAMES K. HALLAM.

Bedford, April 27, 1855.

MERCERSBURG
Stone and Earthenware to be had at
WM. & J. C. KISER'S,
Bedford, Pa.

May 4, 1855.*

Notice:

All persons indebted to the estate of DOMNICK COOK, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDRIS SAUPP, *Executor,*
MARY COOK, *Executrix.*

July 6, 1855.

NOTICE:

All persons indebted to the estate of ISAAC BINGHAM, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY P. DIEHL,
WM. ENGLAND,
Administrators.

June 29, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
BOUNTY LAND, AND CLAIM AGENT,

Has for sale FOUR FARMS and 10,000 acres of unimproved Land. ☞Liberal advances made. Land Warrants bought and sold.

☞Office in Juliana street.

Bedford, May 11, 1855—6m.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Williliam N. Porter, late of Londonderry Township, Bedford county, deceased—all persons having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment.

THOS. J. PORTER,
June 29, 1855.* *Adm'r.*

A CARD.

MRS. MARY COOK (widow of Dominick Cook) would announce to visitors to the Springs; and the public generally, that, having secured the services of a gentleman eminently qualified to manage her affairs, the Washington Hotel is now ready to afford the best of accommodations: The house has been newly papered, painted and furnished, and she feels satisfied that all who patronize the "Washington" will be pleased.—She hopes to be liberally encouraged.

Bedford, June 29, 1855.

Henry S. King,
(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,
Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.
No. 76, Water Street, below Market,
Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
G. H. SPANG.

June 2, 1854.

FOR RENT,

And possession given on the 1st of June; a TAN YARD in the Borough of Bedford, with all the fixtures complete, and a Dwelling adjacent thereto. Apply to either of the undersigned.

Wm. Hartley,
Job Mann,
John H. Rush,
For the Heirs.

March 30, 1855.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. F. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
BRYSON & SHIRLS.

Sept. 1, 1854.

D. Border,
Clock & Watch Maker
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed. D. B.

April 27, 1855.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

DR. A. B. MADAN

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Bramwell, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Cessna & Shannon,

Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

The highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

Having located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

Will hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

Will hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

STOVES!

On hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

Will give special attention to locating lands —investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. Reamer's Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Respectfully begs leave to tender his Professiona Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Estate of Thomas Keeffe, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Thomas Keeffe, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County—notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said Estate, that they will be required to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

G. H. SPANG, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

From and after the 1st day of July next, the notes and accounts due the Estate of James M. Gibson, deceased, will be left in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection. Save Costs!

S. H. TATE,
May 25, 1855. Adm'r.

Private Sale of Valuable Property.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable property, situate in Boydstown, about half a mile west of the Borough of Bedford, on the turnpike road, consisting of two Dwelling Houses, a Black-smith and Wagon maker Shop, and all necessary outbuildings. There are two lots and a half of ground attached, on which are a number of fine fruit trees. This property is every way desirable, and purchasers would do well to examine it.

JACOB SEMLER.

May 25, 1855.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

The subscriber, thankful for the patronage heretofore conferred upon him in the line of his business, both in the counties of Bedford and Somerset, respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the travelling public generally that he has taken a lease of the Washington Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, for many years in the occupuncy of Maj. Samuel Davis. This Hotel is admirably arranged—is situate in the centre of the town—and the chambers are large and well ventilated. It is the intention of the undersigned to furnish the house in a handsome manner, and to have it attended by faithful and accommodating servants. He will spare no pains to make his table inviting, by supplying it at all times with the very best the market will afford.

Visiters to our celebrated Springs will find this Hotel a delightful Summer residence—whilst the citizens of the county visiting Bedford, as well as Travellers and movers, who may favor him with a call, will always receive the most prompt and careful attention.

The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel, so that those who travel in carriages or on horse back, can be accommodated in the best style.

Having devoted a great many years to this business, and being determined to make every effort in his power to keep a first-rate Hotel, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal support.

☞Boarders will be taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

DOMINIC COOK.

Bedford, March 23, 1855.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of HARDWARE of the late Thomas B. Miller, in the Borough of Bedford, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish almost every article in his line of business on favorable terms. His stock being nearly all new, and selected by one well experienced in the business, he is fully satisfied that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. In addition to a general stock of Hardware, he has on hand, and will constantly keep, GROCERIES of the very best quality—GLASS of all sizes—also, STONEWARE of a very superior quality. He has also on hand all kinds of Oils, Paints, Drugs, Brooms, &c., &c., and Cedar Ware in great variety.

Having now permanently settled in business, and being determined to use every proper exertion to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN ARNOLD.

Dec. 22, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

The subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Geo. W. Horn, in the town of Schellsburg, beg leave to announce to the public generally, that they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Tinware, Oils, Drugs, Fish, Molasses, and, in fact, every article usually found in Country Stores, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who give them a call.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, and for all kinds of Grain. Lumber and Produce, of every description, will be taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest prices. All kinds of Leather will be kept at the Store for sale. Give us a call.

A. J. SNIVELY,
JAMES BURNS, Jr.

Jan. 5, 1855.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

REMOVAL.
JOHN J. LUTHER

Having removed his *Confectionary Store* to the white frame building directly opposite the Store of A. B. Cramer & Co. would announce to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to render satisfaction to all who favor him with a call. ☞He has fitted up a private and handsome room for the accommodation of Ladies, the entrance to which is through his front family door, which they will find both convenient and pleasant. ICE CREAM and other delicacies will be served up in the best style, in season. April 6, 1855.

LEATHER.
FRITZ, HENDRY & CO.

No. 29, North THIRD street, Philadelphia.

Morocco Manufacturers, Couriers and Importers of FRENCH Calf-Skins, and dealers in Red and Oak Sole Leather and Kipp.

March 9, 1855—1y.

A MIRACLE OF SCIENCE!

Dr. C. L. Kelling, of Mechanicsburgh, Cumberland Co. Pa. announces to those afflicted with Tumors, Wens, Cancers, Polypus, Lupus, Moles or Marks, Scrofula or King's Evil; and all diseases that have been usually treated with Caustic or Knife, he can remove them without cutting, burning or pain; neither Chloroform or Ether is administered to the patient. It is no matter on what part of the body they are he can remove them with perfect safety, and in a remarkably short time. No Mineral or Vegetable poison, is applied; and no money required until a cure is perfected.

Prolapsis Uteri, Female complaints, Chronic Venereal and all other diseases treated with positive success. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing in either English or German post paid. Patients can be accommodated with Board on reasonable terms.

Mechanicsburg is one of the prettiest and healthly towns in this or any other State. It is 8 miles from Harrisburg on the C. V. R. R. and accessible from all parts of the Union.

The Dr. will visit cases in any part of the State when desired.

Kind reader if you know of any afflicted fellow-creature, delay not, to tell them of this treatment.

March 2, 1855.—6m.*

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,
And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

Office on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish Carriages and Buggies, of every style and price; also, Coaches, Wagons, and Ploughs. Blacksmith work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

NOTICE!

The subscriber is anxious to close his old Books up to April 1, 1855, and hopes all interested will give immediate attention to this notice. In cases where it is not convenient to make immediate payment, notes will be taken on reasonable time.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

April 13, 1855.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bumm, Raiguel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above Card, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase Goods, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞*Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY!

This Institution is located at Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pa. 10 miles from Bedford and 8 miles from the celebrated Mineral Springs. Being situated in a pleasant and retired village, free from many of the alluring vices that so often corrupt the minds of youth, and in the midst of one of the most healthy portions of the State, we trust it will receive the liberal patronage its friends have anticipated.

It will be under the charge of the Rev. JOHN POLLOCK, of the M. E. Church, a gentleman who has been for a number of years engaged in teaching, and whose recommendations from abroad, as well as the high style of teaching he is exhibiting in this place at present, fully satisfy us that he is such a man as we need. He will be assisted by Mrs. E. E. Pollock as Preceptress, and such other teachers as the school may require.

The year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The first Session will commence on Tuesday, the 7th day of August next. Each session will be divided into two terms of 11 weeks, but without any vacation, as the school will be re-organized on the next day after the close of the first term of the session. It will be very important for students to be in attendance as near the beginning of the term as possible, in order to gain a thorough knowledge of elementary principles.

Rates of Tuition will be as follows:—For common English, per term, $3, to which will be added for higher branches, including higher Mathematics, each 75 cents. For each ancient or modern language, $1 25. The entire amount of the above shall not exceed six dollars.

Extra—Lessons on Piano, per term, $10—Drawing and Painting of the different varieties from 3 to $8—Vocal music, two lessons per week, $1—Incidentals, 25 cents.

Special attention will be given to those intending to engage in teaching, both by affording them a thorough Drilling in the branches necessary to be taught, and by Lectures on the best methods of teaching and discipline.

☞Board can be procured at various places in the village on the most reasonable terms. Conveyances will be in readiness at the stage office in Bedford on the day previous to commencement, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M. for the conveyance of any that may not be otherwise provided for, free of expense.

Arrangements will also be made for their return to the same place.

JAMES A. COLEMAN,
SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
J. H. DICKEN,
JOSEPH BECK,
JOHN FILLER, *Trustees.*

Rainsburg, June 8, 1855.

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY!

The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodberry Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodberry, Bedford County, to furnish four-horse Threshing Machines, Pierponts' Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.

J. M. SNOWDEN,
WM. B. BLAKE,
Oct. 27, 1854. *Proprietors.*

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

We wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*, *Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. Luther Reiley, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

Samuel D. Scott, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

TIN & COPPER WARE.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the Agent and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.: to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford; J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; A. B. Bunn, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,
Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. Spring, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. Lawson, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

Dr. Giles, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. Young, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are entirely vegetable, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

June 1, 1855.—1y.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, Quick Sales and Small Profits, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the Cheap Side at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,

RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in Style, Quality, Fit and Make? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE*? Do you want to see a *fine assortment* of Coats, Pants and Vests, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the *"right stripe,"* or Furnishing Articles that *"can't be beat,"* or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or any of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,

McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞If you want an OUTFIT of CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING, I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready spec at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞*Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

PIGS.

The undersigned having obtained from the East a fine selection of choice breeds of Hogs, including Chester county Suffolk, Grade and Berkshire Pigs, direct from imported stock, can now furnish any of these varieties to those desirous of improving their stock. A fine lot of Chester county Pigs, from the celebrated stock of Benjamin Hickman, Chester county, now for sale. Terms moderate.

WM. HARTLEY,
Mount Dallas Farm.

Jan. 12, 1855—6m.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.